الجامعة الوطنية
National University of Science and Technology
للعلوم والتكنولوجيا

College of Pharmacy
Professional Development & Humanities
Oman History and Islamic Culture-(UHP00101)

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AL BUSAIDI STATE

From 1744 to Present

q- how many years did Al-busaidi rule oman for? → 280 years

Chapter 4 (B): Al-Busaidi Dynasty

Amended by Lawyer Dr. Mubarak

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Al-Busaidi State

appered in Adm

Al-Said is the current ruling royal family in Sultanate of Oman.

Al-Busaidi tribe descends from Al-Azd the ancient father of Arab tribes in Arabian Peninsula and it is one of Arab Qahtani tribes who had inhabited Yamen then migrated to parts of the world after collapsing of Marib Dam.

End of Imamate System

After the end of Yarubids State, Imamate system also ended up with it. **Sultanate system** applied then with the beginning of Al-Busaidi State.

After the death of Sultan bin Murshid the last Imam of Yarubids family, Ahmed bin Said Al Busaidi -*who was a ruler (wali) of Sohar since Imam. Saif ibn Sultan II*- he was elected and became Imam of Oman in 1744 AD because of his good reputation, his strength, and due to his role in facing invaders .

Imam. Ahmed bin Said Al Busaidi

Imam. Ahmed bin Said was the first ruler and founder of Al-Busaidi Dynasty. He was called Imam as those who preceded him. (before him) He came to the throne (spelling) in 1744 AD while Oman was dividing by civil war, and large parts of the country were occupied by Persians BUT Oman prospered (spelling) and regained its leading position during his reign.

Duration: 1744 – 1783 AD

(34 years)

Achievements of Imam. Ahmed:

Reunited Oman again. Imam. Ahmed used the method of economic siege against Persian in Sohar and then **fought them** in Muscat until he **drove them out** in 1747 AD and **followed them** until Bandar Abbas. He also **assisted people of Basra** against Persians power in 1775 AD.

اسطول بحري و تجاري

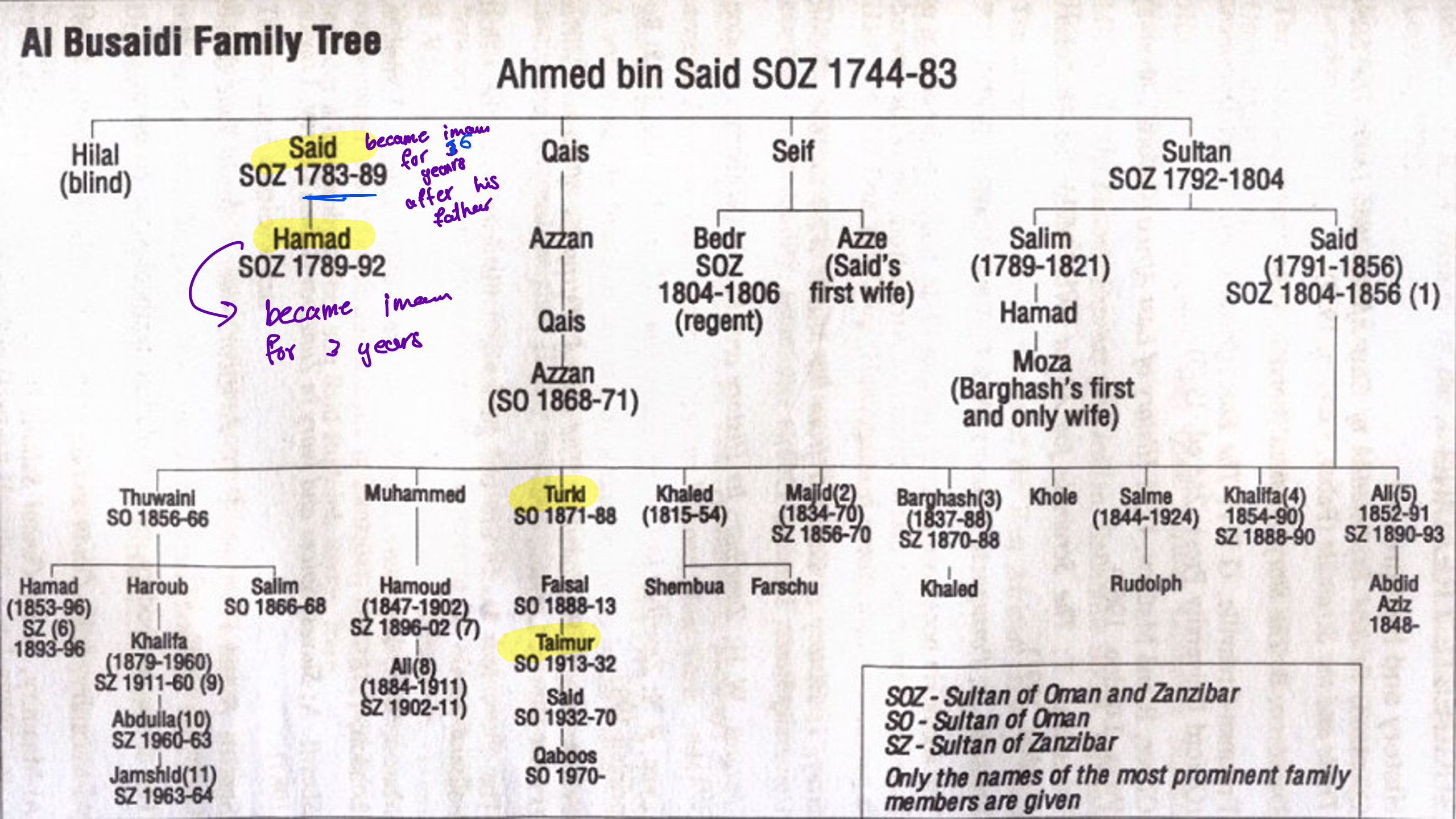
Built a **naval and a commercial fleet** and he **strengthened position** of Oman as a regional force in Indian Ocean and the Gulf.

Extended Oman in the area to East Africa that had been controlled by Yarubids State before the civil war.

Death of Imam. Ahmed

Imam. Ahmed bin Said Al Busiadi the founder of Al Busaidi dynasty lived in Rustaq, and died on 15th December, 1783. He was buried in Rustaq Fort. His legacy endured as Al Busiadi dynasty continued to rule Oman. His leadership laid the foundation for a stable and prosperous Oman, and his descendants still rule the country today. His fourth son Said bin Ahmed was elected as an Imam, then.

Al Busaidi Family Tree



After Imam. Ahmed bin Said

1. **Said ibn Ahmed Al-Busaidi:**

   Duration : 1783 – 1789 AD (6 years).

   He retired from his position and abdicated the position to his son, Mr. Hamad bin Said bin Ahmed bin Said Al-Busaidi.

2. **Sayyid. Hamad bin Said Al-Busaidi:**

   Duration : 1789 – 1792 AD (3 years).

   He died because of smallpox in Muscat

3. **Sultan bin Ahmed Al-Busaidi**

   Duration : 1792 – 1804 AD (12 years).

   He was killed by Pirates, in his way from Basra to Muscat in 1804, and buried in Persian coast.

Sultan. Said bin Sultan Al Busaidi

from Imamate to Sultan

imam
Sayyid
Sultan

Sultan. Said bin Sultan Al Busaidi, Sultan of Oman and Zanzibar was the fifth and the greatest ruler of Al Busaidi Dynasty. He was often referred to as Lion of Oman, as one of the greatest Omani sultans.

His reign: 1804 – 1856 AD (52 years).

Took the power when he was only seventeen years old.

He was a powerful and ambitious leader. The first Sayyid of Oman then he was given the title of Sultan.

Achievements of Sultan. Said:

Built a significant Empire which extended from Oman to east Africa (Zanzibar and surroundings). **Joint Zanzibar to Oman** and made them one united country and he became known as Sultan of Oman and Zanzibar. In the first half of the 19th century Sultan. Said showed a special interest in island of Zanzibar. **Entered cloves to Zanzibar** for the first time in 1818 AD. This soon became the main source of wealth in the area and made Zanzibar the first worldwide exporter of cloves. This success was followed by a migration of Omani traders, who settled semi-permanently in East Africa.

Death of Sultan. Said

Sultan. Said bin Sultan Al Busaidi died on 19 October, 1856 on board his ship Victoria during his sailing from Muscat to Zanzibar, near Seychelles island. He was buried in Imams cemetery in Zanzibar.

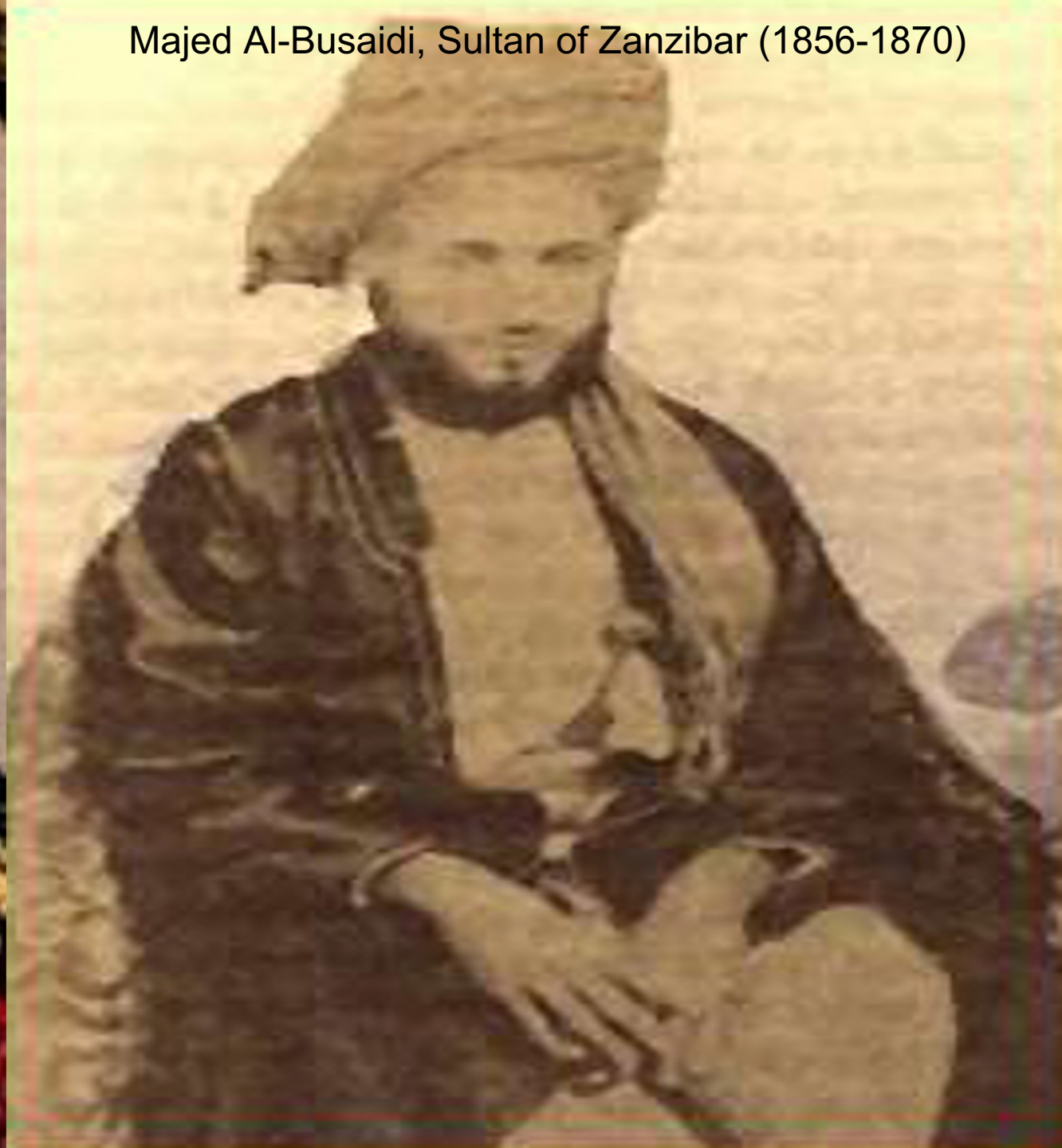
His death led to a significant turning point in Omani history and marked an end of the unified Omani empire that he had successfully expanded.

After Sultan. Said's death his third son Thuwaini became Sultan of Muscat and Oman, and his sixth son Majid was Sultan of Zanzibar.

SULTAN: SIAD BIN SULTAN AL BUSAIDI (1804-1856)

CLOVES

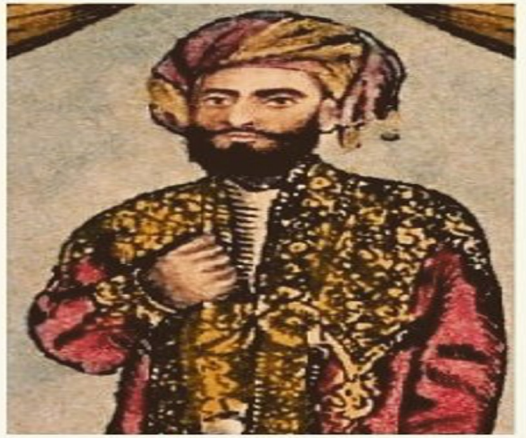
Thwani Al-Busaidi, Sultan of Muscat and Oman (1856-1866)



Majed Al-Busaidi, Sultan of Zanzibar (1856-1870)

السادة آل بوسعيد

ماجد بن سعيد
سلطان زنجبار



ثويني بن سعيد
سلطان مسقط

السلاطين الستة من أبناء السيد سعيد بن سلطان ١٨٠٦–١٨٥٦م

تركي بن سعيد
سلطان مسقط

برغش بن سعيد
سلطان زنجبار

علي بن سعيد
سلطان زنجبار

خليفة بن سعيد
سلطان زنجبار

Turki bin Said bin Sultan (1871-1888 AD)

Faisal bin Turki(1888- 1913 AD)

Sultan. Timour bin Faisal (1913-1932 AD)

Sultan. Said bin Timour (1932-1970 AD)

Sultan. Qaboos bin Said (1970 – 2020 AD)

Fill-in-the-Blank Questions

1. Ahmed bin Said is considered as the first ruler and founder of Al Busaidi great Dynasty.
2. Said bin Sultan was the first Sayyid than he was given the title of Sultan of Oman.
3. Tropical tree Cloves. was first time entered to Zanzibar in 1818AD.
4. Sultanate System Applied with in the beginning of Al Busaidi dynasty.
5. Legacy of Imam. Ahmed bin Said ……. As Al Busaidi dynasty continue ruling oman
6. Sultan. Said bin Sultan Al Busaidi was often referred to as lion of oman
7. Cloves became the main source of wealth in Zanzibar since 1818 AD.

Thank You

See you in the next class

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